HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1825. No. 278.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 31.		Fayetteville June 6.		Newbern. June 4.		Petersburg June 10.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	—	37	40	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	—	—		50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	8		6½	7½	6	6½	6½	7½
Beeswax,	—	33		34	35	32	35	—	
Butter,	—	25	30	15	20	15	20	—	
Coffee,	—		20	18	23	23	24	20	22
Corn,	bush.	70	75	65	70	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.	20	22	25	27	23	25	24	28
Candles, mould,	—	12	14	14	15	15	16	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	550	562	450	500	600	750	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	—	36	40	43	45	40	50	—	
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000	—		11200	12500
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	8	7	9	—	
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300	—			200
Molasses,	gall.	36	37	37	40	30		36	40
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	—	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	—		40	42½	45	45		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	375		350	400	500		—	
Shot,	—	—		1100	1200	—		1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	70	75	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.		1000	900	1100	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		150	200
Hyson,	—	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	130
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	500	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	85	—		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	35	35	40	30	33
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	—	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	—	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—			80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper dicontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the practice of electioneering is likely to vitiate the morals of the community, and has a tendency to disseminate vice throughout every section of the state, by inebriating the people, lying, slandering, evil speaking, false representations, and in a word, by all manner of wickedness; which practice is likely to drive out of the service of the state all our best citizens, and moral worth, and deprive the state of the ervices of her most valuable and intelligent men; I, therefore request the punctual attendance of all the freemen of Guilford county, especially the members of the Presbyterian, Quaker, Methodist, and Baptist churches, to meet at Greensborough on the fourth day of July next, to form and enter upon some plan by which this hydra monster of iniquity may be put down.

A Citizen.

20th May, 1825. 75—

Houses and Lots For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber offers for sale her houses and lots on King street, about one hundred yards west of the market house in Hillsborough. The lots are well improved, each containing comfortable dwelling and other necessary out houses, are adjoining each other, and contain an half acre each. There is on the lots a well, affording excellent water at all seasons of the year. A credit of one, two and three years, will be given; and, if the purchaser wishes, a negro girl will be taken in part payment. The lots will be sold together or separately, to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase town property are invited to view the premises, as they will doubtless be pleased with their situation. Any persons desirous of purchasing the above named houses and lots will apply to Thomas Clancy, esq. of Hillsborough, or to the subscriber living near the Cross Road meeting house, in Orange county.

Elizabeth Dickey.

May 30. 76—3w

NEW GOODS.

WE have received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general and choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which we are disposed to sell on liberal terms. Our customers and the public are invited to call and examine, as we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles with pretty names.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

P. S. Those in arrears are earnestly requested to make payment.

May 10. 74—3w

COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

$10 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Orange county, on hte 11th March last, my negro man BEN. He is about 21 or 22 year old, has a dull look, and is of a yellow complexion; his eyelashes curls, and when spoken to, stammers a little; he has a large scar on one of his knees; is about five feet eight or nine inches high; he was raised near the plantation, in Person county; his clothing not recollected; he was supposed to have been seen near Simeon Cochran's in Person and Slade's old store in Caswell. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me at my father's, in Person county, near the Orange line, on Flat river.

Dudley Sneed.

May 25. 75—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

State of North-Carolina,
PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16. 65—

*** Members of the Sunday School and Bible societies of Orange conny who are in arrears, and others having funds in their hands for the use of these societies, will please forward the same immediately to Wm. Huntington, treasurer, as it has become necessary to procure a new supply of books. It is hoped the importance of these institutions will be sufficiently apparent to induce a prompt complianse with this request.

May 3. 72—

LEGHORN BONNETS.

WE have just received from New-York an elegant assortment of Leghorn Bonnets.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

June 7. 77—2w

WOOL CARDED.

SAMUEL S. CLAYTOR & Co, six miles below Hillsborough, at the old tilt hammer on Eno, have their machine for carding wool in good order, and will card for ten cents a pound, and break for hatters at six and a quarter cents.

Those who intend to have their wool carded, must pick it open and twist off with their fingers every tag or curl, and clean out all the trash. The sooner it is brought to be picked, the better it can be done. If it lies long the wax gets hard and gummy, and injures the staple, and in cold weather it is very difficult to do good work.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, delivered at the mill, or at the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough.

FOR SALE,
Oil, Hoes, Axes, Plows, &c.
Wagons and Carryalls.

They will have in operation by the middle of October next, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

and will give Cash for Cotton.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

June 7. 77—1m

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax for 1824, viz. at William Geen's on the 4th of July next—at John Newlin's on the 5th—at Murphey's Mill on the 6th—at George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Ephraim Cook's on the 11th—at James Cook's on the 12th—at Chesley F Faucett's on the 13th—at James Hutchinson's on the 14th—at at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 15th—at Geo. A. Mebane's on the 16th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at Richerson Nickols's on the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 20th—at Carrington's store on the 21st—at H. Sims's mill on the 22d—at R. N & Z. Herndon's store on the 23d—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Geo Johnston's on the 26th—at Chapel Hill on the 27th—and at Brown's mill on the 28th. All persons are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, as I shall force collections from all persons who may be delinquents, without discrimination

T. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The Magistrates who were appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places of collection, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1825. T. D. W. *Sheriff.*

June 2. 77—4w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols v *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.* } Levied on land, &c. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

IT appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show couse, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 50. 77—6w

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v *William Thom.* } John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, **John Hanner,** *Clerk.*

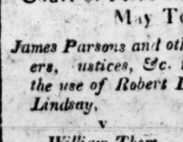
Price adv. $4 65 77—3m

PLENTY of excellent BACON and LARD for sale low for cash or on a short credit.

John Roberts.

May 30. 76—3w

STRAYED,



From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a likely Filly, about fifteen months old, of a roanish colour, has a small white spot on her forehead, and had on when she went away a small bell. I expect she has followed some waggon. Any information of said filly will be thankfully received by me, by letter or otherwise, the letter directed to Col. H. Sims's, or to the widow Dilliard's. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, in the lower part of Orange county, near the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh.

William Roan.

May 26. 76—3wp

Internal Improvement.—Each successive day seems destined to develop some new fact in relation to the incalculable advantages which are to result from the present system of internal improvement in which our state is engaged. The following is, perhaps, a case in point: As we were last week passing upon one of our wharves, and serpentining our way amid the various packages and parcels removing from the store houses, under the censorship of the forwarders' clerks, to be despatched for their ultimate destination, our eye chanced upon several bearing the mark, "*Dr. E. A. Leonard, Paoli, Orange county, Indiana.*" This direction struck us as singular, and curiosity sent us to the map to find, for "Paoli," a local habitation—in which we succeeded. It proves to be the capital of Orange county, and is situated about 20 miles (in a direct line) from the Ohio river, at a distance of more than 600 miles below Pittsburg! The goods in question had been sent from New-York, (and whether from Canton, Europe or the West Indies, to that city, we know not,) by the Hudson river and Erie canal, to Buffalo, 460 miles by water. From this place they will be shipped for Erie, Pa. 90 miles also by water; whence is a land carriage, (because the Ohio canal is not finished,) of 130 miles to Pittsburg. From that city they will descend the Ohio river 587 miles, to Jeffersonville at the head of the rapids; from which place 50 miles of good road lands them at the door of their owner, and completes the distance of 1317 miles from New-York!

Such are the results of internal improvements which bring into almost immediate contact the remote parts of our vast continent, and bind our republic, by all the ties of intercourse and interest, in one firm and indissoluble union. How mad would that man have been thought, who, twenty years since, should have predicted the case we have mentioned. Yet prejudices must give place to facts, and sophisticated theories to actual demonstration.

Buffalo Journal.

For two or three years past the citizens of Bucks county have been active in preventing the destruction of birds of various kinds, in the spring of the year, by gunners. The value of robbins to the farmer, in destroying various insects, is sufficient to warrant this much care, if he were actuated by no feeling of humanity to protect the feathered tribe at a season when their nests are filled with young. The good effects of this humane system are already apparent. The numbers of birds now to be found throughout the county is much larger than it has been for many years; and so seldom is their transient enjoyment disturbed by the gunner, that go where you will, you will be regaled by a song from them at little more than an arm's length. They seem perfectly fearless—and not having known danger for some time, appear to think none exists, even in the village they are surprisingly tame. We have two robins' nests, full of young ones, in the poplar trees that shade our office—blue birds all round within a stone's throw, and a quail's nest, containing at least fifteen eggs, within the same distance. Now as this peaceable appearance of things might lead some to suppose that we are in a mere wilderness, where such things happen as matters of course, it may be well to inform them that our office stands on as public a road as any in the state, namely, the mail route to Easton. The robins, the tenants of the poplar trees, almost invariably regale us with a warble of half an hour at sunset, and we presume they repeat it at sunrise. Of this however, we are not so positive, not having heard it more than once or twice during the season.—If we had thought of charging the poor bird rent for the use of the trees, we should cancel the debt, for it is already well paid in *notes.*

Patriot.

Cadiz, that once oppulent city, the Commercial Emporium of the world, is running its course, like all mutable things, to abandonment and ruin. The churches and public buildings both externally and internally, are in a state of dilapidation, and its Cathedral, which was to have been the glory of Cadiz and the admiration of Europe, the building of which cost millions, is now partitioned into workshops. The pompous and formidable navy of Spain, which in former days, floated in insulting security in her wide and spacious bay, is long since annihilated from the waters of the deep, and the rich galleons, which annually poured in their vast wealth from the mines of Mexico and Peru, to feed the sickly appetite of pampered sensuality, are no more. Neptune too, has declared war against the city, and decreed that his watery element shall ride rampant over its walls; already he has made great inroads on its boundaries, and I doubt whether the treasury of France (for Spain has none) will be the adequate to repair its rotten walls. Commerce also has taken her departure, and is now on her wings to other distant regions, and has left nothing behind but poverty and distress. Men are to met at every corner, in the attitude of supplication for the daily wants of nature, who, not many years ago, were among the first merchants of the city.—Every day turns out a fresh supply on the town, and those whom the blind goddess has been more favorable to, studiously avoid their quondam associates who now supplicate their charity. Families who during the former seige of Cadiz occupied the first rank in society, and were the very centre of attraction and admiration on the alemeda, are now the criminal agents of gaming tables, and the panders of prostitution. Others again who wish to preserve an apparent virtue in the reverses of fortune, live more retired, and are never to be seen beyond the doors of their comfortless habitations but on Sundays and holidays, to comply with their religious obligations to hear mass. [*London paper.*

Quackery.—On Tuesday the 22d March, an inquest was held on the body of William Lupton, of Colne, tinner, and by adjournment on Saturday, the 26th. It appeared from the evidence adduced upon the inquest, that the deceased had for a long period been afflicted with worms, and on Sunday morning the 20th rose earlier than usual, for the purpose of taking certain medicines to destroy them, which he had received from a quack doctor, residing at Colne. About 7 o'clock, having previously taken the medicine, he became very ill, and called up his wife to make him some gruel. Medical assistance was called in, which proved of no avail, and he rapidly got worse, and expired about two o'clock in the afternoon, leaving a wife and two children to lament his death. On the body being opened, a quantity of arsenic was found upon the stomach. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against the man from whom the deceased had obtained the medicine, and he was committed by the Coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next Lancaster Assizes. *Lond. pap.*

Echos.—There are several echos in the highlands, which, from their powers, and the number of times which they repeat, have attracted much attention among the curious. From the spot where the artillery is usually planted at West Point, we have often counted five distinct reverberations on the discharge of a field piece. And the celebrated echo below the Point, near the site of old Fort Washington, repeats nine times. One of the most distinct echos that we ever heard is upon the east side of the Otsego lake, occasioned by the peculiar conformation of the mountain celebrated in Cooper's novel, "the Pioneers," as the sublime scene of the fire in the woods. The reverberation is distant, yet so distinct, that a whole sentence of ordinary length is repeated; and the effect of a band of music of a tranquil evening upon the bosom of the lake, is very fine, as it appears like two bands, at different points playing the same air at the same time. In the days of "auld lang sine," it was a favorite amusement of the villagers, with their wives and sweethearts, to enjoy a double banquet of music in this way, upon the lake, of a moonlight evening. But neither of these echos bear any comparison with one of the neighborhood of Milan. This echo, as we are informed, has been counted to repeat the report of a pistol 85 times. And what renders the peculiarity still greater, is the fact, that some words in the same sentence are repeated stronger than others, and do not always regularly and gradually diminish and die away. This echo interested Bonaparte very much; he went several times, and used to discharge two pistols at once, and always exclaimed that it was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The increase of newspapers in this state [Maine] is astonishing, and we believe without a parallel in the southern or N. E. states. In 1817 there were but 6 papers published in Maine; now there are 26, including two semi weekly. Notwithstanding this great increase, they all receive, with few exceptions, a handsome support.—[*Wiscasset Intel.*

Paying dearly for the whistle.—A suit was determined during the spring term of the superior court, at Halifax, N. C. which had been *fifteen years* in court, the jury returning a verdict of *one dollar*, and the cost and expenses amounting to *two thousand dollars.* The parties were, Gregory vs. Hooker's administrator *Nor. Herald.*

Native Copper.—A quantity of native copper, of a pure quality, has been found at Staten Island, New Jersey.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following extracts are from the speech of Gov. Lincoln, to the legislature of Massachusetts, on the 2d inst. The first is a just tribute to the memory of his predecessors, Brooks and Eustis.

With the contemplation of the duties which are now to devolve upon us, the present moment has associated recollections of peculiarly interesting and solemn impressions. Within the last year a venerable patriot, whose life has been identified with the eventful scenes of his country, was suddenly removed by death from the service and honors of the public, in the first executive office of the commonwealth. To this lamented event quickly succeeded that of the decease of a distinguished co-patriot, who had been his immediate predecessor in this official station, and who bore with him into voluntary retirement, the homage of the highest confidence, and of the most affectionate attachment of his fellow citizens. And now, after an uninterrupted succession of illustrious men, who were witnesses and actors in the achievement of the independence of the nation, who assisted in the formation of the state constitution, or subsequently illustrated by its administration, the spirit in which it was divised, an individual has been elevated to their place, whose whole experience is more recent than the adoption of the frame of the government which he is called to participate in administering. *Our fathers, where are they?* As to most of them time has inscribed upon the faithful page of history, the memorial of their sacrifices, their services and their glorious deeds, and they now live to us but in the principles which they inculcated, and the institutions which they assisted to establish. A few yet survive in the honoured retirement of age, happy in the good which they have been permitted to accomplish and surrounded with grateful testimonials of a nation's love. Between them and us the bond of connexion is in the cherished remembrance of their patriotism, a deep reverence for their example, and in a scrupulous and devoted regard to the instructions of wisdom and experience, which they have so richly furnished. May these never be unheeded by their successors, and with the blessings of heaven, we may hope, that the precious inheritance of free government and of just and equal laws, which we have received from them, may be preserved for the latest posterity.

. . . .

In the *commerce* of the country has latterly been attended with diminished gains, it has nevertheless been pursued with general advantage and with but little interruption in the ordinary channels. The dangers to which a portion of our trade, and the lives of our seamen have been exposed, through the blood-thirsty and remorseless rapacity of the freebooters of the ocean; have been in a great degree removed by the energetic measures of protection and chastisement, adopted by the general government, and enforced by the gallantry of a devoted navy.—The nation is on terms of friendly intercourse with every civilized people, and the marts of the world are busy with the traffic of our enterprising merchants.

In *manufactures*, the progress of the country has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine. A few years since, and scarce a waterwheel moved in our commonwealth, except for the ordinary purposes of preparing grain for bread, or lumber for building, or in facilitating the simplest operations of the mechanic. Now there is hardly a waterfall in our streams, but is improved to the propelling of machinery for the manufacture of fabrics of clothing, and of articles of domestic economy. Through the instrumentality of the most ingenious of our citizens, the nation may be considered already independent of foreign supplies, for whatever is useful in the arts of peace, or indispensable to defend in the calamity of war.

The objections which heretofore were so much urged to the foundation of large manufacturing establishments, from the fearful neglect of education, and a consequent indifference to the restraints of social obligation, are found not to exist under the well regulated tone of American sentiment,—and we have the delightful witness of every day's observation, that the richest sources of wealth to our country, may be cultivated without danger to the moral habits and chaste manners of a numerous class of our population. It was long a political sophism of accredited influence that a shrewd and instructed people would be easy to yield to a selfish and sordid ignorance, and that the facilities which an opportunity for acquiring knowledge gives to the power of industry, would be bartered for the gains, which a few hours of time might extort from manual labour. Happily the workshops of our artizens exhibit nothing worthy of such reproach. Occupation, sobriety and skill, are their distinguishing characteristics. A conscientious and praise worthy regard to the instruction of children has mingled with provisions for their employment. The parental superintendance of the legislature will continue to watch over these institutions, that they shall never become the nurseries of immorality and crime.

. . . .

The foundation of good government, and of all our political and civil enjoyments is in the *intelligence* of the people. Our venerable ancestors solemnly declared in the charter of their rights, "that wisdom and learning, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the people, were necessary to the preservation of their rights and liberties," and these practically wise men were devotedly regardful of the means by which these great objects were to be promoted. They early planted churches and schools of literature, and nourished and sustained them with a holy purpose of mind, and a liberal bestowment of worldly substance. The rich inheritance of these institutions they left to their descendants, and this generation stands charged with the possession, *in trust*, for future ages. Patriotism and official duty devolve upon us, of the present day, the high obligation, with the growth and increasing prosperity of the country, of improving and extending these public provisions, for the education of children and youth. Let seminaries of learning receive the favor and patronage of the government, and opportunities for instruction in all useful knowledge, be sedulously improved by the people. Let the schools of the prophets, and the ministering servants at the altar, be respected and supported. Let sobriety, honesty, and every moral, social and manly virtue, be inculcated and cherished! So shall civil and religious liberty be perpetuated by the virtues of the people, and the generations which succeed to us, be worthy of the blessings which they are destined to enjoy.

PERILOUS SITUATION.

A few days since, the brig Sea Horse was upset in the river Delaware. At the time of the accident two ladies were in the cabin; one was taken out through the skylight; the Democratic Press gives the following account of the release of the other, Mrs. Eberman, from the cabin, where she remained until the quarter deck was cut away:

"When the vessel was upset, Mrs. Eberman, far advanced in a state of pregnancy, was lying sea-sick on her bed. In an instant she was cast out of her birth into the cabin, into which the sea was pouring in torrents, through the windows and skylight. In a moment she was, from she knew not what cause, pitched from her birth, and amidst midnight darkness, found herself floundering in the water and assailed on all sides by the drifting furniture. She heard no sounds but those caused by the rushing and dashing of the waters—she laid hold of the side of a birth, into which, buoyed as she was by the water, she scrambled. It was afterwards ascertained that this was the captain's birth, and fortunately it was a few inches higher than any other in the ship.

"In this birth Mrs. Eberman sat with her head against the deck, and up to her neck in water. All was silent and dark; her sensations were most painful and confused; she suppose the vessel had sunk to the bottom of the bay. In this horrible situation, buried alive, she grasped an orange, which was floating in the cabin; she ate it, and it greatly refreshed her. She now heard a noise over head, and with a cane which she had caught in the water, she struck perpendicularly over her, against the under side of the deck. She was answered by voices; hope revived; she breated more freely, and her mind became more alive to her actual situation. She heard the sound of an axe, it promised her deliverance, but it created the most agonizing apprehensions. Her head was touching, was pressed against, the under side of the deck, and there it must remain or be sunmerged in water; every stroke of the axe more certainly assured her, that it fell directly over her head: these were among her most agonized moments.

"At length a chip, about the length of the axe was taken out from the lower side of the deck, and the light of Heaven again shed its blessed influence on the suffering mortal beneath. With the eagerness appertaining to so perilous a situation, Mrs. Eberman pushed her hand as far it would go, through the aparture. Her husband, with all a husband's anxiousness and love, was on the outside of the vessel; who can tell his feelings when the appearance of her hand assured him she was yet sensibly alive—but his heart had scarcely time to beat with his joy, before it was collapsed with horror. The axe of the workman was uplifted and about to descend with its sharpest edge, upon the hand of his wife—it would sever it from her body—it was happily arrested before it gave the fatal blow. Let us be brief—a saw was procured, a hole sufficiently large was made, and Mrs. Eberman was once again folded in the arms of her husband, and restored to the world.

Some time in last March, in the county of Fayette, as the daughter of Mr. John Jarman, a little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, was returning home about sun rise from a visit to her uncle Mr. Coonts, who lived in the neighborhood, she was discovered by a large panther, which, after keeping in view a few seconds, stole cautiously behind her and sprung upon her, and seized by the back of her neck. The screams of the little girl first brought to her assistance a small dog, which having ventured to assail the panther, was instantly disabled. The rage of the fierce animal, increased by this interference, was again exerted upon the girl with horrible effect, when most fortunately a larger dog came up, and seized the panther. A most furious engagement; ensued which was about to result in the entire defeat of the dog, but for the timely aid of the two Messrs. Countses, who flew to the scene of action, and with clubs soon put to death the panther, and rescued the girl. During the whole time the bold invader evinced no desire to quit his prey, but on the contrary clung to the little girl with a fierceness and perseverance, that seemed superior to danger, and to increase with the strength and number of assailants. *Jackson (Ten.) Gaz.*

Remarkable Fish story.—A gentleman (Mr. J. C. Hyde) direct from Oxford, called on us last Saturday, and informed that two brothers, one about 18, and the other only 12 years of age, went into the woods about five miles below Oxford, on Thursday the 12th inst. with their rifles, and discovered a strange animal about thirty yards from them. The oldest boy fired, and wounded him in the breast and shoulder. He turned and made furiously towards the one who shot him. The older boy then called for his brother's rifle, who was about 5 rods distant. The younger brother started with his rifle towards him, but finding the animal would be too quick for him he levelled his rifle himself, and brought him to the ground with a ball through his head. He was brought in and measured, when he was found to be eight feet in length from the end of the nose to the root of the tail, which was three feet long, making eleven feet in the whole. He was three feet four inches high when standing, his body about the size of a man's body, was of a red dun colour, had *a face like a monkey, body like a panther, feet like a deer, and tail like a wolf*. Mr. Hyde saw the animal himself. [*Sangerfield (N. Y.) Intel.*

New-York, June 4.

Our city has been agitated by an event which has deprived us in a sudden and shocking manner of one of our most respectable citizens.—Mr. David R. Lambert, merchant, of the house of Lambert, Brothers & Co. was killed yesterday morning in the upper part of Broadway, while on the way to his residence in Bond street, by a party of riotous persons.

From what we can learn, it appears that the deceased was returning on foot from a visit to the house of Edward Lyde, esq. accompanied by his brother Mr. Samuel Lambert, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Pell, jr. who were also of the visiting party. When near the corner of Art street, in Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a carriage passed, the driver of which stated that a gang of noisy men then near, had assailed him with a shower of stones and begged the gentlemen to take notice of them. Immediately the rioters came up, set the gentlemen at defiance and treated them with great insolence. Seeing that the assailants were eight in number, and apparently in an intoxicated state, the gentlemen very prudently, after a slight remonstrance, endeavoured to avoid them—but this apparently only increased the insolence of the rioters who now attacked them with violence. The party made the best defence in their power, and called aloud for aid. The watchmen soon came up, and on their appearance the rioters fled. Mr. Lambert was found lifeless on the ground, and appears to have been killed by a single blow of the fist. Two of the other gentlemen were wounded, but not seriously.

Thus has one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, who was but yesterday in the enjoyment of health, affluence, and the affection of numerous relations and friends, been suddenly cut of, and hurried into eternity. The event is universally lamented.

In the course of the day the following persons were apprehended, examined, and committed to prison on a charge of being concerned in the above riot and murder:—Thos. A. Rea, Moses Parker, Jas. Buckland, Jos. Wade, Wm. Walker, Cornelius Holly, Abraham Potts. Another person implicated had not been taken last evening at 6 o'clock. Rea is a young man of respectable connexions. We understand he came forward voluntarily, acknowledged having been with the riotous party, and disclosed the names of his companions.

A coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon, and after a patient investigation, decided that the deceased came to his death by a blow or blows inflicted by some one of eight individuals, named, without designating which. The following is a copy of the verdict:

"That Mr. Lambert came to his death by a blow or blows inflicted upon the body, by James Buckland, William Walker, Joseph Wade, Noah Doremus, Moses Parker, Thomas A. Rea, Abraham Potts, or by some other person to the jury unknown, or by some one of them, between the hours of one and two o'clock on the morning of the third of June, in Broadway, near Art-street."

Humanity and presence of mind.—On Monday afternoon a boy, about 14 years of age, at Townsend's wharf, fell into the river Delaware. A countryman, from Milford, I am sorry I do not know his name, jumped in and caught hold of the boy. It was soon observed by Mr. Neil, a printer, that the man could hardly swim, and that it was probable if left to themselves, that both the man and the boy, would be drowned. Mr. Neil did not hesitate an instant, but leaped in and caught the boy under one arm, while the countryman held him by the other; a boat was near and they swam toward it. A swell of the river, occasioned they know not how, carried the boat some distance. The countryman held on to the boy, although it required all his exertions to keep himself afloat.—Mr. Neil felt that the weight of the boy, and of his own water-soaked clothes, were more than he could float under—what was to be done? No help was near although the boat and the shore were at no great distance. He felt his total inability to sustain the boy, and himself; he inspired a large draught of air and descended to the bottom—he supposes his head at that time to have been below the surface of the water 12 or 18 inches—he bore up the boy and walked quickly toward the boat. His breath failing, he ascended, inspired fresh air, and again descended and moved quickly along the bottom, bearing the boy up. In this way they all reached the boat and clambered into it.

We make no comment; every heart will make its own, on such praiseworthy conduct; but we heartily rejoice to be able to assure our readers, that all the parties are perfectly recovered.—When such men are sinking under peril or misfortune; pain or sickness; may they feel hearts and hands ready and willing to support them, and when the hand of death presses heavily upon them, may they be sustained by that Almighty arm, which, through the valley of the shadow of death, can lead them to a blissful immortality. [*Dem Press.*

In Marlborough, Mass. Henry, son of Rev. Sylvester F. Bucklin, aged 11 years, lately came to his death in an extraordinary manner. About twelve days before his decease, in the bloom of health, and engaged in a juvenile sport with his schoolmates, a young man who was an attendant in a stable near the school house, took offence at something, and under momentary excitement, threw a ball with great violence at the lad, which struck him on the lower part of the abdomen, and thereby caused inflammation on the peritonæum, which gradually increased for seven or eight days, un it was finally communicated to the whole of the intestines, and on the fourth day after his confinement, having patiently endured the most excruciating torture, he expired.

Piqua, (Ohio,) May 14.

A grand council, consisting of delegates from various tribes of Indians, will be held at Wapaghkonnetta, about 30 miles north of this town, in a few days. The representatives from many tribes in the south and west, and from beyond the Mississippi will attend; they are only waiting the arrival of governor Cass, to commence their deliberations. The object of the council, we understand, is to make proposals to those tribes, who inhabit the country bordering on the white settlements, to move beyond the Mississippi, and there place themselves under the immediate protection of the general government. This proposition, if we are correctly informed, is in direct opposition to the views of some of the old Indians, who have accumulated property, and begin to feel settled; they have no inclination to leave the home of their fathers, where they are comfortably fixed, to commence new toils, in an unknown and hostile land.

New York, June 2.

Distressing Disaster.—This morning, about six o'clock, as the steam boat Legislator, Captain Fisher, was leaving the dock, with about 50 passengers for New Brunswick, including a number of stage passengers for Philadelphia, the after head of her boiler burst out, with a dreadful explosion, and producing inexpressible alarm for the fate of all on board. After the confusion had in some measure subsided, it was discovered that none of the passengers were injured. It is, however, with extreme pain we have to state, that out of about fifteen persons employed on board, Francis Raney, the cook, and Thomas, a black boy, belonging to Dr. Dunham, of New Brunswick, were found scalded to death, the latter having been found within the boiler; Robert Greenleaf, the fireman, was taken to the hospital, where he died soon after; Joseph Billings and John Henry, of New Brunswick, were considerably burnt, but it is supposed will recover; Mr. Fleming, the engineer, and George Bradford of this city, about 15 years of age, were slightly scalded. In addition to the above, one of the waiters is still missing. At the time of the explosion, there were about a dozen ladies in the after cabin, all of whom made their escape, some out of the cabin windows into a boat, and others were taken out through the skylights upon deck.

From the force and height to which the steam ascended, it is remarkable that the calamity was not more extensive, and that the boat was not in the least injured.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27th NEXT MONTH, (July,)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE,

Secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore*, June 2d, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz.

GRAND

STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, No. 5.

HIGHEST PRIZE

40,000 DOLLARS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40.000	is	$40.000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5.000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10.000
30 prizes of	100	is	3.000
50 prizes of	50	is	2,500
200 prizes of	20	is	4,000
250 prizes of	10	is	2.500
500 prizes of	6	is	3,000
20.000 prizes of	4	is	80.000
21,043 prizes,			$160,000

40,000 tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20.000 prizes of 4 dolls will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* number, then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with* 1, 3, 5, 7, *or* 9.

☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with* 2, 4, 6, 8, *or* 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.)

☞ The DRAWING will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (*there not being one blank to a prize.*) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares (one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole tickets	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers [odd and even,] at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

114 Market St. Baltimore.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20 000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5.000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America*

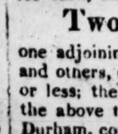
☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2. 77—4w

NOTICE.



BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber and bearing date the 19th of April 1824, I shall sell on the premises for cash, on Saturday the 9th of July next

Two Tracts of Land,

one adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres, more or less and formerly the property of John Durham & Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

Orange county, May 23. 77—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 16th June, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Vincent, deceased, Cows, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes.

All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and those indebted to the estate will come forward and make payment as indulgence will not be given.

John B. Vincent, }
William Vincent, } Ex'rs

May 26. 77—3w

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 15.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

It will be gratifying to many of our readers to learn, from the annexed article from the Fayetteville Observer, that the affairs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company have began to assume a more prosperous appearance, and that a dividend of *four per cent.* has been declared on the capital stock, to be paid on the first of October next. The company has been enabled to make this dividend out of the tolls received; and there is abundant reason to believe, not only that this dividend will be continued, but that it will be increased; and that, after many disappointments and losses, this undertaking is about to become, under the able management of our skilful engineer, as well a source of profit to the stockholders, as of many and great advantages to the citizens of a large section of the state.

Fayetteville, June 9.

An annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear navigation company was held in the town house in this town on Friday last. We understand that the concerns of the company are in a more prosperous situation than they have ever heretofore been, and, as an evidence of the fact, a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock was declared at this meeting, to be paid on the first of October next. The profits would warrant a dividend of more than twice the above amount, but it was wisely determined to reserve a fund to cover any possible loss, and to ensure a regular dividend of at least as much hereafter.—As far as it is possible to form an opinion, there is no doubt but that such a dividend will be made.

The Stockholders elected, as officers for the ensuing year,

Robert Strange, president,
Wm. Boylan,
James Mebane,
Nathan Mendenhall,
John Huske, } Directors.

Mr. Strange having declined the appointment of president, the directors appointed James Mebane president, and Louis D. Henry a director.

The directors propose to meet quarterly in this town. The first meeting to be held on the second Monday in September next.

A committee was appointed to draw up and publish a statement of the affairs of the company, which will shortly be done.

The hon. George E. Badger, we are informed by the Raleigh papers, has resigned has office as one of the judges of the Superior Court, with a view, it is understood, of resuming the practice of the law in the Supreme Court, and the courts of the adjoining counties: for which purpose he has established himself at Raleigh.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:—The good people of Orange county were much pleased to see a note in the Recorder, some time past, inviting the citizens to meet at the court house in Hillsborough, on Tuesday of May court, to enter on some plan or adopt some measures, to put down the pernicious practice of electioneering; they were waiting to hear of a death blow given to that old enemy: but to their great disappointment and mortification, the whole business is postponed until after the election. We are aware, however, that there is an electioneering trick in all this. Now to keep the people perfectly asleep, the old song is sung. There can be nothing done at present—wait till the election is over—wait till August court—'tis too late to do any thing now, &c. &c. Why is it too late? Because the candidates (some of them at least) have mounted their poneys already, and have gone out into the highways and hedges to purchase votes: their jugs and whiskey kegs are filled; their brandy barrel speeches are already committed to memory, and they are prepared for spouting; they have enlisted a few raggamuffins to attend them in their campaign, and have bid defiance to all the good resolutions of the friends of morality and order. But we can do something yet, if all the friends of religion and morality would unite and abandon those whiskey-men, indiscriminately, and encourage or nominate men who are opposed to treating, (for we are not contending with persons, but with evil customs,) we should soon see that there is virtue enough in Orange county to put down a practice which fills our neighbourhoods with drunkards and our state-house with ignorance.

A FREEMAN.

Indian Affairs.—Chilly McIntosh has returned to Milledgeville from Washington city. The Georgia Journal says: "from the manner in which McIntosh was received and from the attention that was paid to his complaints there is every reason to believe that proper and efficient measures will be taken by the government. McIntosh himself, seems to be altogether satisfied with the result of his mission.

Of this we are assured. *The treaty will be strictly executed in all its parts by the United States government.*

Governor Clinton having arrived in Philadelphia on a visit, a meeting of the citizens took place on Thursday, at which a committee was appointed (amongst the members of which we noticed Mr. Hemphill, one of the representatives in congress) to invite him to a public dinner. The invitation was accepted, and the dinner will take place on Wednesday. On Saturday morning governor Clinton, accompanied by the directors and a number of respectable citizens, left the city in the steamboat Trenton, to inspect the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. There is a manifest and universal disposition amongst the citizens of Philadelphia to do honour to this distinguished individual; to whose efforts the state of New York owes so much of her prosperity, and the cause of internal improvement so large a portion of its popularity. *Nat. Jour.*

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, held at Philadelphia, rose on Wednesday, after a session of two weeks, wanting one day. During their session, they resolved unanimously to recommend to all their churches to patronize the objects of the American colonization society, and recommended collections to be made in all their churches, for the benefit of this object, on the fourth of July next, or on the Sunday which follows it. This measure was adopted with an earnestness highly flattering to the future prospects of that colony. Dr. Chester, of Albany, a gentleman of magnanimous and kindly feelings, and of commanding eloquence, first addresed the assembly with much warmth and energy, in favour of this measure. He was followed by several others of similar opinion, among whom was Dr. Green y. The resolution on the subject was offered by Dr. Palmer, of Charleston. The general assembly consists of nearly an hundred and fifty members, from all parts of the country; and its unanimous sanction cannot but cheer the labours of the steady and persevering friends of the African colony. *Nat. Intel.*

A letter lately received in this city from one who has frequent intercourse with Mr. Crawford's family in Georgia, says: "Mr. Crawford's health has improved considerably since he returned home. He reads, without difficulty, from one to two hundred pages daily, and he gains strength gradually." *Ib.*

Grand Island.—We learn that Mr. Noah (editor of the New York National Advocate,) has purchased the celebrated Grand Island, at the public sale by the surveyor general at the capital in Albany; on which island, he thinks his people, (Hebrew race,) will find a desirable residence beyond the reach of European oppression.

Delaware and Raritan canal.—Accounts from New Brunswick state that *three millions of dollars* were subscribed to this canal before the books were closed on the 25th ult. The treasurer of New Jersey has received the bonus of 100,000 dollars.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser publishes a private letter from Bordeaux, dated on the 18th of April, which states that the French ministry are in an embarrassed situation with regard to the commerce of South America. It appears that the petitions from the principal merchants are continually presented to the ministry from all quarters, praying them to open the commerce between the two countries, that they may enjoy the great benefit which would no doubt accrue by such a measure. On the other hand the French government are bound by the holy alliance, which effectually prevents them from recognizing those states, although they are no doubt in reality independent of Spain. It is said that M. Villele has called a meeting of the principal merchants from different parts of France, when this great question will be discussed.

The citizens of Pittsburg and its vicinity have assembled, and have unanimously resolved, that a canal to connect the eastern waters with those of Ohio and lake Erie through the state of Pennsylvania, is not only necessary as and "a work of great national importance sound policy, but is also a necessary measure of *self defence*." They continue thus: "Our sister republics, alive to their own interests on this subject, are successfully prosecuting their systems of canals, and it is not now problematical that before long they will circumscribe us by their water communications. The effect of such a measure, if we continue to neglect the advantages in our power, will be to divert the carrying trade from this state; to dry up the sources and close the avenues through which abundance and wealth have flowed to every part of this commonwealth:"

Mr. Clay at home.—Mr. Clay reached Maysville, in Kentucky, on Monday evening, the 23rd ult. and landed amidst the discharge of cannon from the shore, and from the steam boat. His reception was of the most marked character. He was met on the beach by the citizens, and was invited, by a committee appointed for that purpose, to a public dinner, on the following day.

The *hail storm* of the 18th ult. must have been very extensive in its range, and uncommonly destructive. We observe that its ravages are noticed in the interior papers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, North and South Carolina. *Pet. Intel.*

Southern Visiters.—Nearly one hundred and forty passengers arrived at New York on Tuesday, in two packets from Charleston, S. C. *Philadelphia Paper.*

Alabama.—We hear that a survey is to be made this present season, of the route of a canal to connect Tennessee and Alabama, by uniting the waters of the Tennessee and Coosa rivers. The distance to be excavated, is only 9¼ miles, and the greatest elevation no more than 53 feet. The effect of this canal will be to make Mobile an important sea-port—the depository of the rich productions of one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, "extending from the Great Kenhawa to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the apex of the Blue Ridge to that of Cumberland mountains."

A lady was unfortunately poisoned at Brooklyn, N. Y. on lately, and died in two hours, by a dose of poison, (prepared by mistake of the student) administered by a respectable physician, whose distress can scarcely be described.

Butler, Pa. May 21.

The Storm.—On Wednesday, the 18th instant, a part of this country was visited by one of the most violent and destructive tornadoes that has ever past through it. The storm came from the southwest and passed in a northeast direction. We have not yet learned where it commenced, nor how far it continued its destructive march. It passed diagonally through this county, and its ravages are about a mile in width. It had the appearance of a huge volume of smoke, arising from a tremendous fire, which, with the vivid and continued flashes of lightning, the loud peals of thunder, the rattling of hail, and the crash of timber, with which it was accompanied, gave to it an awful and terrible appearance, that baffles description. It passed within six miles of this town, and in its destructive march, bore down, every thing before it; houses, barns, fences, orchards, and woods, were levelled to the ground.

HORRID MURDER.

On the evening of the 31st May, 1825, a certain Jesse Upton of the county of Randolph, N. C. committed one of the most horrid massacres on the person of his wife. Just at the close of the day, which we hope, has witnessed few such heart chilling scenes, this blood thirsty villain, this monster in human shape, having, no doubt, preconcerted his diabolical design, and, as it were, divested himself of every sensation of tenderness, proceeded to the execution of one of the most shocking, base and savage murders known in a civilized land. He making use of some terrifying discourse which affrighted his wife, and she wishing to make her escape, was prevented by her husband, who following her a short distance and forcing her back, commenced his abuses by striking her with his fist, then getting hold of a bench about 2 or 3 feet long, made of half a split sappling, with which he beat her on the head in a number of places, so that her brains came out at the wounds; leaving her lying on her face on the ground, weltering in her blood, and immediately making his escape. He the said Upton, is described to be between thirty-five and forty years of age nearly or about 6 feet high, middling clean or trim built, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, rather long visage, with somewhat of a down or sly look, and also a smooth and deceptive way of speaking.

Editors of newspapers are particularly requested, whithersoever the above may come, to give it an insertion, and thereby serve the cause of humanity and justice.

I do hereby certify the above statement to be true, for I was an eye witness to the disagreeable scene a few hours after the perpetrator made his escape.

H. MOFFETT.

I concur in the above statement.

JOSEPH HINSHAW.

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.

A few days since, a daughter of Mr. Asa Paine, of Barre, in Orleans co. (N. Y.) about 16 years of age, accidently fell into a well of something like 20 feet deep, and was taken out apparently without bodily hurt—but so great was the shock upon her mental faculties, that she has remained totally *deaf* and *dumb* ever since. She makes known her wants by the aid of pen and paper, is apparently in good bodily health, but is confined to her bed from the effects of the fright.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

In one of our Caraccas papers, received by the Duplicate from La Guayra, we find the outlines of the plan of an association which has been recently formed in London, with a capital of one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling, entitled the "Colombian association for agricultural and other purposes." From this document we extract the following particulars:—although the climate and soil of Colombia is auspicious to the growth of cocoa, coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, maize, tobacco, wheat and European grains, the city of Caraccas alone imports annually forty thousand barrels of flour from the U. S. for its own consumption. To remedy these and other evils of a similar character, extraordinary privileges are proffered to emigrants—such as the cession of lands, two-thirds in the fee simple, and the other at a price merely nominal; exemption from military service, except for local defence; from duties on all clothing imported for their use; and for the space of six or ten years from all direct contributions or ecclesiastical tythes; the lands to be disposed of in small quantities or at an annual rent to suit the condition of the emigrants; providing them with economical passages to Colombia; agents to receive them on their landing, and to impart the requisite information; supplying them with provisions and money when necessary; to enjoy perfect toleration with regard to religious worship. This republic, now in the sixteenth year of independence, has already turned its attention to the making of roads; a survey is taken from La Guayra to the Caraccas, a distance of fourteen miles; where it is contemplated to form a rail road.—The only means of conveyance at present used are mules and the backs men and women. It is likewise contemplated to establish steam navigation in the waters and rivers, for which purpose this association is making every practicable effort. At the head of the association is his excellency M. J Murtado, Colombian envoy to England. *Balt. Amer.*

Latest from England.

New York, June 6.

By the packet ship Canada, capt. Rogers, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of May, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 29th, and Liverpool to the 30th of April.

Markets.—The prices for cotton continue to be supported. The demand for flour in bond had revived, and shipments were making to the Spanish market. Flour had risen 1 to 2d. a sack. American stocks remained the same. Bullion continued to advance.

Young Murat has been set at liberty, at the intervention of the minister of the United States who has engaged that he shall go directly to Philadelphia.

Mr. Savary's punishment has been commuted to transportation for life.

Letters from Lisbon mentions, that Sir C. Stuart meets great difficulty in persuading the king to acknowledge the independence of Brazil.

It is said that the congress about to meet will be employed on the affairs of Greece, South America, and even Portugal.

Liverpool, April 30.

The Catholic emancipation bill has passed the house of commons by a majority of 27.—This majority is too small to give any reasonable hope of the success of the bill in the house of lords. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the bill will again be rejected.

The Plague in Egypt.—(From the agent to Lloyd's, at Milford, April 21.)—Arrived at the quarantine station, at this port, the Cadmus, Snowden, and Latona, Campion, from Alexandria, for Liverpool, with suspected bills of health, in consequence of two cases of the plague having occurred at Alexandria, on the 27th of February.

AN OURANG OUTANG.

The ship Octavia, arrived at Boston from Batavia, has brought to this country an *Ourang Outang*, which unfortunately died just after the ship came to anchor in Boston harbor, after several days illness, the effect, it is supposed, of a change of climate. We learn from our correspondent Mr. Topliff, that the shipper calculated to realize the sum of $20,000 if the animal arrived safe and in good health.

A letter from a merchant in Batavia, dated February 7th, to another in Boston, says—"I have shipped on board the Octavia, captain Blanchard, an *Ourang Outang* (or a real man of the woods) to your consignment. This animal is, I suppose, one of the greatest curiosities that has ever been sent to America.—I have known one sold in London for 10,000*l*. This animal is very tender of the cold weather, and great care should be taken that it is kept in some warm apartment.—He is perfectly docile and perfectly harmless. I have had him six months, without being confined, and almost every day during that time he has visited my table for a glass of Claret, fruit, &c. and possessess many pleasant tricks, which is very seldom to be found in those which come from the Island of Borneo, as they are generally vicious and wild.—This animal is about five years old, and with good care, will still grow much larger. He came originally from the Island of Borneo, and will eat almost any thing that is offered to him."

The whole amount of specie imported into the United States during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1824, was $8,047,598. Exported in the same period, $7,014,552. Leaving a balance in the country of specie imported of 1,033,046.

A man was lately sentenced to two years' confinement at hard labor, by the court at Berkshire, Mass. for *biting off the nose* of a person with whom he had been fighting.

To wash Calico without fading.—Put a table spoonful of common salt into the suds, and the colors will remain as bright as before washing.

Premium.—The editor of the Norwalk Gazette offers his paper for the term of a year to the person who shall furnish him with the best written *dunning* address to his delinquent customers, either in prose or verse.

Longetivy.—Their now lives near Lake Champlain, a man at the age of 133. He is a German by birth, was one of the life guard when Queen Anne was crowned in 1702.

Rapid reading reading and articulation.—On Sabbath day, May 15, 1825, Miss Polly Edgerly, of Gilmanton, daughter of David Edgerly, Esq. read vocally and distinctly, between seven o'clock in the morning and five minutes before nine in the evening, the whole of the New Testament from beginning to end. *Com.*

At the late races over the Union course on Long Island, the mare Vanity was beaten by another named Modesty. This circumstance produced the following neat play upon the words, at the Jocky Club Dinner: '*The Union Course*—It has given a moral lesson to the world—Where *Vanity* is left behind, and *Modesty* wins the race.

DIED,

In Guilford county, on the 4th instant, Mrs. RACHEL CALDWELL, consort of the Rev David Caldwell, deceased, aged eighty-six years. She appeared to be ready, with her lamp trimmed and burning. She was *a mother in Israel—a true Rachel;* an affectionate wife and a tender mother. Nothing is dead but that which wished to die; nothing is dead but misery and pain. [*Communicated.*

In Lincoln county, very suddenly, on the 15th ult the Rev DANIEL ASBURY, in the 64th year of his age. He had been under the care of a physician several weeks, for a dropsical complaint, but had nearly recovered. The morning before he died, he seemed very well and cheerful, and about half an hour before his death, wrote a few lines to a minister to preach a funeral sermon from Psalms lv. 12, 13, 14, 15, on the death of a woman who was murdered by her husband: after this he was conversing with his family in the piazza in a very familiar manner, when Mrs. Asbury discovered his head fall back on the rail of the piazza. She ran to him, and he was looking up, with a smiling countenance, as if he saw something uncommon, and breathed out his last with two or three breaths, without a sigh or groan, and without moving hand or foot. This servant of God had labored thirty-seven years in the Methodist connexion, and finished his life and labors together, and is now gone home to heaven, to receive his great reward. He left a wife and ten children, and a large circle of acquaintance, to mourn his loss. *Catawba Journal.*

UNION HOTEL.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Hotel, is requested at the Hotel, on Saturday the 2d of July next, at twelve o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. P. Sneed, *Sec'y.*

June 14. 78—3w

Fourth of July.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are requested to meet at the court house on Thursday evening next, at early candle light, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

June 14.

VANITY OF EARLY JOYS.

Translated from an ancient Spanish poem.

O' let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flying minutes glide
Always so fast;
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be
That into one engulphing sea
Are doom'd to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'lets glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal.
There all those glittering toys are brought
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found by all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth,
Are all these glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here!
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear!

Long e'er the damps of death can blight,
The cheeks pure glow of red and white
Hath pass'd away:
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came, and laid his finger there;
And where are they!

Where is the strength that mock'd decay,
The step that roll'd so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone!
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and wo
When age comes on.

From the Family Visitor.

The Drunkards of Ephraim.

I have noticed with surprise, that among the pleasing and instructive writers whose essays occupy your pages, we find none who are willing to undertake a theme so obvious to the moralist as the prevailing vice of drunkenness. This observation has induced me (though all unfit to fill the office of Censor) to offer some remarks upon this important subject. Should my imperfect attempt have the effect of rousing to the task some competent labourer in the good cause, my hopes will be fully accomplished.—I cannot behold so many of my fellow beings, degrading themselves to the condition of the brutes that perish, without mourning over the consequences of human depravity, and inviting those who sympathize with me in these feelings to inquire anxiously, if there be any remedy for this evil? I look around upon the different classes in society, and discern the demoralizing effects of this vice, until my soul sickens at the prospect. Scarcely a day passes that some new victim is not not added to the list of those who sell their birthright for a draught of poison! "Oh that man should put an enemy in his mouth, to steal away his reason!"

Among the laboring class we daily see instances of men, who after providing bread for their families, spend the surplus of their earnings in the stimulus that unfits them for useful exertion. In a short time we may mark the consequences of this infatuation, in the altered looks of the decent matron who still fills her accustomed place in the house of God on the Sabbath day with her children around her;—if you ask why she looks sad and cheerless; you are perhaps told that the task of maintaining the family has devolved upon herself, while her miguided husband impedes her efforts to perform this duty by his brutal conduct.

But, if we shrink with disgust from contemplating the effects of drunkenness in the lower ranks of life, how shall we bear to discover its ravages among the enlightened and cutivated members of society? Can it be told in a civilized country, that the well educated gentleman, the land and slave holder, whose business requires the clear and steady exercise of his reason, is often unfitted for the discharge of his various and important duties, by intoxication?—It is true he does not commit brutal excesses; he is not heard to rave and blaspheme in total disregard to decency; for a strong sense of shame imposes an habitual restraint upon his passions, when reason is too much weakened to wrestle with these unchained demons of his bosom! But we see him at one time wild with unnatural excitement, committing puerile extravagancies; at another moody and imbecile, without the power of rational or virtuous exertion. Can we think without deep grief, that this man was by nature intelligent and amiable; by education, refined and cultivated; that he possessed rich materials for temporal happiness, and a fair opportunity of attaining that which is eternal? What shall we say to arrest him in his progress to everlasting perdition?—Perhaps there is some cord yet unstrung in his bosom, which a skilful touch may awaken! Is he a son? Can he bear to see the authors of his being mouring over their blasted hopes, without turning with filial reverence to give them comfort? Is he a father? Can he take to his bosom the children of his love, without reflecting that he had better cast them from him in unnatural desertion, than foster them to catch the contagion of his vices? Perhaps he is the descendant of an ancient and honorable family! His predecessors may have gone down to the tomb in the full enjoyment of unblemished honour, while he survives to maintain or to sully the fair fame of his race! Can he bear to be the first to cast a stain upon that which has hitherto been stainless? Oh let him look well to the consequence of his present conduct. When he rises in the morning, and hastens to swallow the poison that a fatal habit has made dear to him, let him think that he is taking one deliberate step to wilful disgrace and ruin! At every interval of the day when his morbid appetite impels him to seek the pernicious stimulus, let him pause, and listen to the voice of conscience that warns him to forbear! Above all, let him hear the awful denunciations of scripture against the vice for which he has bartered his peace! Woe to the drunkards of Ephraim! Woe *to him who rises early, that he may follow strong drink!* Reader, if thou dost indulge this pernicious habit, pause here, and think that thou hearest, not the feeble voice of thy fellow mortal—but the tremendous voice of Him who wieldeth the sword of justice, proclaiming, Woe to the drunkards of Ephraim! They shall drink from the hand of the Lord the cup of his fury! The dregs of the cup of trembling!! Then turn, while it is yet time; and may the Lord prosper thee in thy work of repentance!!!

One remark more and I have done. It is believed by many that the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess, ought to be gradually abandoned, lest the constitution should fail upon a sudden removal of its accustomed stimulus. In this rule I have no faith—I cannot believe, that a man whose intellects and morals are both weakened by vicious excess, can practise the self-denial requisite for this mode of reformation. He cannot say to his passions, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther!" This is the work of omnipotent power, while he cherishes any portion of his besetting sin! The sacrifice must be complete, or it will not be accepted! And even if the bodily strength should sink under a sudden change of habits, it is better surely to die in the cause of virtue, than to live in the practice of vice!

AMICUS.

OURANG OUTANG.

In our Calcutta files, received by the George, we find an account of a meeting of the Asiatic society on the fifth of January. Among other donations, the skin, extremities, and parts of the head and neck of a large Ourag Outang, killed on the coast of Sumatra, were presented to the society by a Captain Corntoot. According to the account given below, which was read at the meeting, this animal must have been of a very uncommon size and strength. None of the specimens which have been exhibited in Europe have ever exceeded three feet in height, and their principal characteristic has been a mild imitation of the domestic habits of man, but this one is said to have been nearly eight feet high, and very ferocious.

Salem Gazette.

It appears, that an officer of the ship Mary Anne Sophia, was on shore at a place called Ramboom, near Touromon, on the west coast of Sumatra, where he dicovered the animal in a tree. He assembled his people and followed him to a tree in a cultivated spot on which he took refuge. His walk was erect and waddling but not quick, and he was obliged occasionally to accelerate his motion with his hands; but with the bough of a tree he impelled himself forward with great rapidity. When he reached the trees his strength was shown in a high degree, for with one spring he gained a very lofty bough, and bounded from it with the ease of smaller animals of his kind. Had the circumjacent land been covered with woods he would certainly have escaped from his pursuers, his mode of travelling, by bough or tree, being described as rapid as the progress of a very fleet horse. But at Ramboom there are very few trees left in the midst of cultivated fields, and amongst these alone he jumped about to avoid being taken. He was first shot on a tree, and after having received five balls, his exertion was relaxed, owing no doubt to loss of blood; and the ammunition being about this time expended, they were obliged to have recourse to other measures for his destruction. One of the first balls probably penetrated his lungs, for immediately after the infliction of the wound he slung himself by his feet from a branch with his head downwards, and allowed the blood to flow from his mouth. On receiving a wound he always put his hand over the injured part, and the human like agony of his expression had the natural effect of exciting painful feelings among his pursuers.

With assistance of the peasantry, who seemed as amazed at the sight of the animal as the crew of the Mary Anne Sophia, never having seen one before, although living within two days' journey from the vast and impenetrable forest on the island, they cut down the tree on which he was reclining exhausted, but the moment he found it falling, he exerted his remaining strength and gained another tree, then a third, until he was finally brought to the ground and forced to combat his assailants, who now gathered very thickly round and dicharged spears and other missiles against him. The first spear, made of a very strong supple sort of wood which would have resisted the strength of the strongest man, was broken by him like a carrot, and had he not been at this time in almost a dying state, it was feared that he would have savered the heads of some of the party with equal ease. He fell at length, under innumerable stabs, inflicted by the peasantry. The animal is supposed to have travelled some distance from the place where he was killed, as his legs were covered with mud up to his knees.—The hands and feet of the animal had great analogy to human hands and feet, only that the thumbs were smaller in proportion, and situated nearer the wrist joint than the thumbs of human beings generally are. His body was well proportioned; he had a fine broad expanded chest and a narrow waist. His legs, however, were rather short and his arms very long, though both possessed such sinew and muscle, as left no doubt of their power and strength. His head was well proportioned with his body; the nose was prominent; the eyes large, and the mouth larger than the mouth in man. His chin was fringed from the extremity of one ear to the other with a shaggy beard, curling luxuriantly on each side, and forming altogether an ornamental rather than a frightful appendage to his visage. The hair of his coat was smooth and glossy when he was first killed, and his teeth and whole appearance indicated that he was young and in full possession of his physical powers. He was nearly eight feet high.

Newspapers are worth preserving.

Who does not like to look into a file of old newspapers? The older they are, the greater interest is excited by their perusal. A file of newspapers for half a century is of itself a good history of the period. It would also be a good library, and would sell for enough more than the original cost to pay for all the trouble of binding or preserving. Looking into a file of old papers printed in this country, is wonderfully calculated to remind us of its rapid and unparalleled growth.

The above remarks were suggest. by looking into a file which we happened to have, printed in the year 1796. We found that at that time the tract of country now composing the the counties of Montgomery, Otsego, part of Delaware, Herkimer, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence, only sent one member to congress. They now send seven.

We found, too, thefirst advertisement for a stage from "Old Fort Schuyler, (now Utica,) to Geneva, to run through in three days." It is signed by the late T. Powell, of Schenectady. We found too, in it, the following appalling description of the suffering of the gallant General Lafayette, in the castle of Olmutz, taken from a letter of T. I. M. Gillett, his aid-de-camp, published in London May 27, 1796.

"He was seized upon neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive in cold, subterraneous, solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings. Stripped of all his clothes, before his being plunged into his last dungeon at Olmutz, *and clad like a gallley slave in trowsers and waistcoat of sail cloth*, enduring, in that condition, the memorable winter of 1794, destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to felons; obliged to lie on the straw and a miserable mattress, the relic of his Russian prison."

Such is the discription of the sufferings of this venerable man, now traversing our country, and receiving the respectable congratulations of its citizens; and every one of us should, if possible, have it in our power to tell our children that we have seen this man, who has done more than any now living for the cause of civil liberty and free principles.—*Cherry Valley Gazatte.*

ON THE USE OF MOMEY.

Go—lavish wealth!—profusely spent,
How *little good* it leaves *behind;*
For, like the torrent, where it went,
Nought but it ravages you find.

Go—hoard it!—be a *monied fool,*
Heap gold with never ceasing care:—
Your coffers are a stagnant pool,
And nought but foulest weeds grow there.

But his example wise I deem,
Who *justly gets* and *sagely spends;*
Who, like an *ever running stream,*
Spreads *fruitfulness*, yet *never ends.*

THE PRESS

Is a formidable bridle to arbitrary power, by making public its least encroachments, by suffering nothing to be concealed, and by eternizing the vices, and even the weakness of kings. One remarkable act of injustice is by this means echoed through all nations of the earth, and rouses ever free and sensible mind. The friend to virtue will cherish the art of printing; but the bad man must tremble, when he sees the press ready to publish his iniquities to all ages, and to all nations.

PLEASURE,

Says Dr. Johnson, is seldom found where it is sought. Our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks. The flowers which scatter their odours, from time to time, in the paths of life, grow up, without culture, from seeds scattered by chance.

Dean Swift says, "It is with *narrow-souled* people as with *narrow-necked bottles*, the *less* they have in them the more *noise* they make in pouring it out."

WOMAN.

The female sex is greatly superior to the male, in mildness, patience, benevolence, affection and attachment. While the crimes of women, like prodigies, excite our wonder, their virtues occupy every corner of society, and constitute in its rude or its civilized state, the solace, the cement, and the ornament of life.

Anecdote.—Dr. Sydenham had a patient whom he had long prescribed for: but his prescriptions were inefficient, and at last Sydenham acknowledged that his skill was exhausted; that he could not pretend to advise him any farther. "But," said he, "there is a Doctor Robinson, who lives at Inverness, who is much more skilled in these complaints than I am; you had better consult him. I will provide you with a letter of introduction, and I hope you will return much better." The patient was a man of fortune, and soon took the road; but travelling was a very different undertaking then from what it is now, and the journey from London to Inverness was not a trifling one. He arrived at the place of destination: but no Doctor Robinson was to be found, nor had any one of that name ever been in the town. This of course, enraged the gentleman very much; and he took the road to London, raging, and vowing vengeance on the doctor. On his arrival he vented all his rage on the latter, and abused him for sending him a journey of so many miles for nothing.

When his fury was a little abated—"Well now" said Sydenham, "after all, is you health any better?" "Better?" said he; "yes sir; it is better. I am, sir, as well as I ever was in my life; but no thanks to *you*, for that." "Well" said Sydenham, "you have still reason to thank Doctor Robinson. I wanted to send you a journey, *with an object in view*. I knew it would do you good; in going you had Doctor Robinson in contemplation, and in returning you were equally busy thinking of scolding me."

During the late assizes at Lancaster, a man who appeared to have his "beer on board," was staggering along Market-street, when a friend accosted him with "Well neighbor, how far are you going now?"—"Only to Skirton," replied the jolly fellow. "Why, that is rather a long way for you," said his friend. "O, dang it," replied our hero, hiccuping, "I don't mind the length, it's the *breadth* that bothers me."

"Why do you not admire my daughter?" said the late lady Archer to a gentleman. "Because," said he, "I am actually no judge of *painting*." "But surely," rejoined her ladysdip, not in the least disconcerted, "you never saw an angel that was not painted."

Some time ago in the court of common pleas, Mr. Shiel, in an argument relative to a matter of account, addressing the court said, "My lord, I shall demonstrate this point by a *numerical*—" "Mr. Shiel," said the learned and facetious lord who presided, "let us have no more *new miracles*."

London Paper

SELECT MAXIMS.

A king is to be envied for nothing so much as the supremacy of his power to do good; and if his inclinations be but equal to his power, he must necessarily be the happiest man in his realm.

Charles the fifth used to say, that "the clemency of a prince is like the heat of the sun, which hardens *dirt*, while it softens *wax*."

Many who carry the liberty of the subject highest, serve them like trouts—tickle them till they catch them.

The reading of most men is like a wardrobe of old clothes—seldom used.

The best way to prove the clearness of our understanding, is by showing its faults; as when a stream discovers dirt at the bottom, it convinces us of the transparency and purity of the water.

A wise man thinks none his superior who has done him an injury, for he has it then in his power to make himself superior to the other, by forgiving him.

Our passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they make us stronger for a moment, yet leave us much weaker afterwards.

Cowards are like sorry horses; they have just metal enough to be mischievous.

Cruelty is so contrary to human nature, that it is branded with the scandalous term of *inhumanity*.

The real use of talking is almost lost to the world by the excessive custom of lying.

Settle your disputes yourselves, if you would make an end of them—would you prolong them, call in lawyers.

He who jests upon the deformities of nature, upbraids the God of nature.

Trunk Lost.

WAS lost on the Fayetteville road, between Mrs. M'Lane's and this place, from a wagon belonging to Thomas Palmer, a Trunk of books, directed to Mrs Mary Flemming, Hillsborough. The finder, on delivering said trunk with its contents at this office, will receive five dollars reward.

May 30. 76—3w

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand for sixty dollars, drawn by John Witherspoon in favour of the subscriber. All persons are therefore forewarned trading for the same.

John Dixson.

May 26. 76—3w

1200 lbs. Bacon,
3 firkins Lard,
12 barrels Shad and Herring,
For sale by
Thos. Clancy & Co.

April 19. 70—

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,
BOOTS, SHOES,
and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb, 12, 1824. tf—